

CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer

: of Health :

FOR 1947

PRINTED BY THE
CLACTON GRAPHIC CO., LTD.,
31, ELECTRIC PARADE.

Clacton Urban District Council

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

J. RAMSBOTTOM, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,	Medical Officer of Health (TEMP.)
GEO. H. SMITH, M.S.I.A., M.I.P.C.,	Senior Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Officer.
N. HAWKINS, M.S.I.A., CERT.S.I.B., CERT. MEAT AND FOODS	Additional Sanitary Inspector.
J. ROYLE, M.S.I.A., A.B. SAN I., CERT. MEAT AND FOODS	Additional Sanitary Inspector.
E. H. NORFOLK,	Senior Clerk.
Miss E. P. JOHNS	Junior Clerk.
Miss A. M. KLUE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.	Health Visitor.
Miss A. KENNEDY,	Health Visitor (PART TIME).
Miss R. M. GOODEY	M. & C.W. Clerk.

CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
CLACTON-ON-SEA.

JUNE, 1948.

TO THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS OF THE CLACTON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report respecting the health and sanitary conditions of your District during 1947.

The Vital Statistics are based upon the Registrar General's estimated population for 1947, which is 21,960.

During the past year, 1947, the health of the District has again been good.

Special attention is drawn to the comparative statistics on Page 6 which shows how favourably those of Clacton compare with England & Wales as a whole.

The outstanding features are :—

1. The absence of Maternal deaths for the third successive year.
2. The Infantile Mortality under 30.
3. The complete freedom from Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

The infectious disease rate is also very low: Measles being the only disease showing any degree of prevalence, whilst the absence of Diphtheria is noteworthy and reflects with the national statistics the importance of Anti-diphtheritic inoculations of which still too few parents take advantage.

It gives me much pleasure to express my thanks for the help and assistance I have received from the Senior Sanitary Inspector and Public Health Staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. RAMSBOTTOM.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	6,470
Resident Population (Registrar General's estimate 1947)	...	...	...	...	21,960
Number of Inhabited houses end of 1947	...	...	...	...	9,300
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£276,218
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£1,035

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.				Male	Female	Total	
Live Births—Legitimate				191	183	374	
Illegitimate				16	13	29	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
				207	196	403	
Birth rate per 1,000 population				...	...	...	18.35
Still Births—Legitimate				1	1	2	
Illegitimate				—	—	—	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
				1	1	2	
Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births				...	...	...	4.94

DEATHS.				Male	Female	Total	
Total Deaths at All Ages				168	168	336	
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population				...	...	...	15.3

DEATHS FROM DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.

Cause	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 live and still births
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil	Nil

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	Male	Female	Total	
Actual Number of Deaths Legitimate	7	4	11	
Actual Number of Deaths Illegitimate	1	—	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	8	4	12	
Infantile Death Rate	...	...	...	29.77
Death Rate of Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	29.4
Death Rate of Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	34.5

DEATHS FROM MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, & DIARRHOEA (Under 1 Year)

Measles	...	...	...	Nil
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	Nil
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1

DEATHS FROM CANCER, TUBERCULOSIS, INFLUENZA, AND HEART DISEASE.

Disease		Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population
Cancer		60	2.7
Tuberculosis	) Pulmonary	7	0.32
	) Non-Pulmonary	—	
Influenza		11	0.5
Heart Disease		112	5.1

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1947.

Under 1 year	...	...	...	11
1 and under 2 years	...	...	...	—
2 and under 5 years	...	...	...	2
5 and under 15 years	...	...	...	3
15 and under 25 years	...	...	...	3
25 and under 35 years	...	...	...	2
35 and under 45 years	...	...	...	5
45 and under 55 years	...	...	...	15
55 and under 65 years	...	...	...	50
65 and under 75 years	...	...	...	106
75 and upwards	...	...	...	139
Total				336

There has been an increase of 41 in the number of deaths as compared with last year. The increase has been evenly distributed between the age groups with the exception of persons between 55 and 65 years of age. This latter group shows an increase of 18.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1947.

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	2	7
Encephalomyelitis	—	1	1
Influenza	6	5	11
Cancer	33	27	60
Diabetes	—	2	2
Intracranial Vascular Lesions ...	23	29	52
Heart Disease	58	54	112
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	9	11	20
Bronchitis	4	11	15
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	2	4	6
Diarrhoea	1	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	3	4	7
Nephritis	2	1	3
Premature Birth	4	3	7
Con. Malformation, etc.	3	1	4
Suicide	4	1	5
Road Traffic Accident	1	—	1
Other Violent Causes	3	1	4
All Other Causes	4	9	13
	168	168	336

The above table shows that the increase of 41 in the number of deaths can be mainly accounted for by an increase of 33 over last year in those persons dying from heart and circulatory diseases.

INFANTILE DEATHS

The following table shows the cause of, and the ages at death, of the 12 infantile deaths registered :—

	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 wk.	1 wk. to 1 mth.	1 to 2 mths.	Months			Total
					2-4	4-6	6-12	
Premature Birth ..	2	1	3	1				7
Diarrhoea ..					1			1
Asthenia ..		1						1
Haemorrhage from Umbilicus ..			1					1
Blue Asphyxia ..	1							1
Intracerebral Haemorrhage ..		1						1
	3	3	4	1	1			12

Since the majority of infantile deaths occur in children under one month old, it would appear that any appreciable reduction in

the infantile mortality rate can now only be made in infants of that age.

Further, since the great majority of these early deaths are due to prematurity, the practical solution seems to be the concentration upon the care and management of all premature infants until they reach the age of 3 months with hospital treatment if necessary.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Comparative Statistics, Clacton Urban District and England & Wales as a whole, 1947:—

Rates per 1,000 population.

	C.U.D.C.	England & Wales	
Birth Rate	18.35	20.5	
Death Rate	15.3	12.0	
Infantile Mortality	29.77	41.0	per 1,000 Live Births
Maternal Mortality	Nil	0.85	Live Births & Still Births
Deaths			
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2.48	5.8	per 1,000 Live Births
Influenza	0.5	0.09	
Infectious Disease Notifications per 1,000 population:—			
Scarlet Fever	0.18	1.37	
Diphtheria	Nil	0.13	
Erysipelas	0.13	0.19	
Whooping Cough	0.5	2.22	
Measles	6.3	9.41	
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	Nil	7.16	per 1,000 Live Births

In comparing the Urban District statistics with those of the Country, the low incidence of Infectious Disease with the complete absence of Diphtheria will be noticed.

The outstanding feature however, is the statistics relating to Maternity and Child Welfare, that is, the low infantile mortality which is less than $\frac{1}{2}$, and particularly the absence of puerperal fever and pyrexia.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Officer of Health (Temporary): J. RAMSBOTTOM,

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Also Assistant County Medical Officer, and Medical Officer for Brightlingsea U.D.C., Frinton & Walton U.D.C., and Tendring R.D.C.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological work is carried out at the Pathologist Laboratory, Essex County Hospital, Colchester.

Water and Ice Cream samples are examined at the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Examination of Milk is dealt with at the Essex Institute of Agriculture, Writtle, Nr. Chelmsford.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Urban District Service.

Two Ambulances with permanent staff are housed at the Depot, Old Fire Station, Old Road, Clacton.

There is also one St. John's Ambulance which is maintained on a voluntary basis.

Infectious Disease.

All cases of Infectious Diseases are conveyed to the Colchester Borough Hospital in that Institution's Ambulance.

NURSING HOMES.

In Clacton Urban District, there are 3 Nursing Homes registered under the County Scheme.

Ellisdene Nursing Home, Clacton.

(Private) ... 11 beds, 7 being for maternity cases.

Waltham Nursing Home, Holland-on-Sea.

(Private) ... 6 beds, 4 being for maternity cases.

Woodboro' Nursing Home, Clacton. ... 5 beds.

(See the D.N.A.'s Maternity Home on page 8)

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Child Welfare.

The main clinic is provided at the combined Clinic premises, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton. This Clinic is centrally situated, and there are three sessions each week :—

Tuesday morning	—	9.30 - 12 noon.
Thursday morning	—	9.30 - 12 noon.
Thursday afternoon	—	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

At the latter Session, the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer is in attendance.

In addition to the central Clinic, smaller subsidiary Clinics are held at Holland-on-Sea and Jaywick.

Ante Natal Clinic.

Sessions are held each Tuesday afternoon at 1.30 p.m. at the combined Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

Women's Welfare Clinic.

One session monthly is held at the Central Clinic between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on the fourth Monday in the month.

In addition to the above, there are special Clinics for infants under 5 years held at the Central Clinic premises as follows :—

IMMUNISATION CLINIC (Diphtheria and also Whooping Cough).

1st Monday in the month 10 a.m. — 11 a.m.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

4th Monday in the month (in conjunction with the Essex C.C.)

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC (Masseuse).

1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. also in conjunction with the Essex C.C.)

DENTAL CLINIC.

Arrangements also exist for the Dental treatment of both Mothers and Infants.

Home Nursing.

This is carried out by the Local District Nursing Association which is subsidised by the Council, and employs 4 District Nurse Midwives.

Midwives.

Four District Nursing Association Midwives only.

Maternity Home.

The local District Nursing Association also provides a small but well equipped Maternity Home consisting of 5 beds with a suitable resident nursing staff, where the Mothers can be cared for under the best of conditions.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE 1947.

TOTAL BIRTHS	420	(Male 204	Female 216)
STILLBIRTHS	3	(Male 2	Female 1)
Notified by Medical Practitioners	...	...	254
Notified by Midwives	...	...	169

Domiciliary.

	Midwives	Maternity Nurses	Total
1. District Nurses	149	83	232
2. Independent Midwives	—	—	—
3. Private Trained Women	—	—	—

Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

1. Clacton and District Hospital	...	...	...	...	8
2. Ellisdene Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	124
3. Woodboro' Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	91
4. Waltham Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	52
5. St. Mary's Hospital, Colchester (Notified outside area)	...	...	...	...	3
6. Heath Hospital, Tendring	"	"	"	...	8
7. Old Mill House, Great Bentley	"	"	"	...	6
8. East Suffolk & Ipswich Hospital	"	"	"	...	7
9. Borough Maternity Home, Colchester	"	"	"	...	2

Ante-Natal Clinics.

	No. on Register
1. Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics (Dr.'s Sessions)	1,034
2. Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics (Midwives Sessions)	458
3. Attendances at Post-Natal Clinics (Dr.'s Sessions)	44
4. No. of Visits (Ante-Natal) paid by Health Visitor	82
5. Attendances at Women's Welfare Clinic	123

Health Visits.

1. No. of Visits to Children under 5 years	...	...	...	1,700
2. No. of Visits to Children under 9 years as Infant Life Protection Visitor	...	...	...	24
To Homes	...	...	...	4

Orthopaedics.

24 Children receiving treatment made a total of 94 visits.

Dental Treatment.

Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	7
Children under 5 years	...	...	...	1

Eye Clinic.

- 19 Children under 5 years attended.
- 1 New case was supplied with glasses.

Infant Clinics.

131 Clacton Clinics were held, attendances of children under 5 being	...	...	...	...	...	7,824
22 Holland-on-Sea Clinics were held, attendances of children under 5 being	...	...	...	...	...	741
4 Infant Clinics at Jay-Wick were held attendances of children under 5 being	...	...	...	...	...	60

Immunisation—Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (Combined)

- 118 Children under 5 years were immunised (3 injections).
- 72 Children under 5 years were immunised (2 injections), Diphtheria only.
- 60 Children under 5 years were immunised (4 injections), Whooping Cough only.

Food and Medicines Sold During 1947.

Cow and Gate Milk Food	...	...	9,155 pkts.	(1 lb.)
Ostermilk	...	...	1,004 tins	(1 lb.)
Trufood	...	...	931 tins	(1 lb.)
Colact	...	...	253 tins	(1 lb.)
Lactagol	...	...	171 tins	
Maternity Outfits	...	...	143	

Also, Oil and Malt, Virol, and Drugs were sold. In addition to the above, National Dried Milk, Vitamins, and Cod Liver Oil were distributed at the Clinics.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE — CLACTON-ON-SEA

THIRTY-TWO YEARS PROGRESS

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, public opinion became shocked with regard to the very high infantile mortality prevalent in this country.

The practical outcome of this movement was the establishment by purely voluntary bodies what were the equivalent of our modern Child Welfare Clinics. Such a Clinic commenced operating in Clacton as early as 1916, and was held in the Baptist Chapel, Pier Avenue. The staff consisted of 14 voluntary workers and a Sister Superintendent (Mrs. Bennett). This Clinic appears to have been much appreciated and to have laid a sound foundation to Clacton's Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

The Notification of Births (Extension) Act of 1915 made the notification of births to the local Medical Officer of Health compul-

sory, and it was necessary for the Council to appoint a Health Visitor to follow up each notification.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918 went further and placed upon all Local Authorities the obligation of making provision for the care of Mothers and Infants under 5 years of age. In consequence of this legislation, the Clacton Council on the 1st April 1919, took over the control of the then existing Welfare Centre in Pier Avenue from the Voluntary Committee who had organised and ran it.

The two separate posts of Health Visitor and Superintendent of the Welfare Centre were combined in 1920, and the former was given the charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in addition to her duties under the Notification of Births Acts.

As the attendances increased, the present quarters in Skelmersdale Road were acquired and the Welfare Clinic was transferred there.

In 1922, a branch Clinic was opened at Rush Green; this was, however, closed 5 years later.

In 1925, the small Maternity Ward was opened on the 1st Floor of the Skelmersdale Road Clinic under the Clacton District Nursing Association. Previously, these upper rooms had been used as a flat. The Clinic itself was used for the Minor Ailments of School children, and with the increasing development of the School Medical Service, it was found necessary to extend; consequently the premises were enlarged in 1928 to their present extent.

With this extension, the Skelmersdale Road Clinic gradually grew by co-operation with the County Council into the combined Clacton Urban District and County Clinic. In addition to the Maternity and Child Welfare activities, accommodation was found for the Tuberculosis Clinic, and further services were added as the various schemes developed. These special Clinics were available to both School children (County) and the mothers and children attending the Clacton Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. This combined development did not retard the gradual extension of Clacton Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, but to relieve the pressure at the Centre, a branch Infant Welfare Clinic was opened at Holland-on-Sea in 1944, and now arrangements have been made for a further branch Clinic at Jay-Wick in order to avoid any necessity for the curtailment of activities in respect to the numerous special Clinics held at the Centre in Skelmersdale Road.

The efficiency of the Urban District's scheme is confirmed by the fact that Clacton has retained control of Maternity and Child administration from its inception in 1919 down to the present time.

When on July 5th, 1948, under the National Health Act 1946, the Essex County Council becomes the local Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, Clacton Urban District will be able to hand over to that Authority what is virtually a Health Centre under the Act which at the same premises in Skelmersdale Road provides accommodation for the following :—

Child Welfare Clinics	C.U.D.C.
Minor Ailments Clinics	E.C.C.
Ophthalmic Clinics	C.U.D.C. & E.C.C.
Orthopaedic Clinics	C.U.D.C. & E.C.C.
Ante-Natal Clinics	C.U.D.C.
Women's Welfare Clinics	C.U.D.C.
Tuberculosis Clinics	E.C.C.
Dental Clinics	C.U.D.C. & E.C.C.
Psychiatric Clinics	E.C.C.

—and in addition, on the first floor :—

a small Maternity Ward (Clacton D.N.A.).

There is little doubt that this is no mean achievement, although the control of Maternity and Child Welfare passes out of the hands of the Urban District Council under the recent National Health Service Act.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Including the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

WATER.

During the year 1947, the Clacton Water Department supplied 368,464,000 gallons of water, being an increase of 28,130,000 gallons over the output of the previous year. This increase is equal to 8%.

The water was obtained from :—

Tendring Hundred Waterworks Co.	...	230,686,000	gallons
Great Bentley Pumping Station	...	125,955,000	"
St. Osyth Pumping Station	...	11,823,000	"

368,464,000

Throughout the whole of the year the water supply of the area was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examinations of the water leaving the pumping Stations are made at least monthly. Precautionary treatment with Chlorine is made at pump suction in wells, and water examined is treated water.

In addition to examinations of water at source of supply, samples of water taken from consumers' premises in various parts of the District have been submitted each month for bacteriological examination. The reports on the samples state that the water is of a high standard of bacterial purity and the results obtained are consistent with a pure and wholesome water, suitable for public supply purposes.

There is no reason to consider the water likely to have plumbo-solvent action, and have not had to take any action in respect of any form of contamination although water receives precautionary Chlorine treatment.

Out of a resident population of 21,960, less than 100 receive main water by means of standpipes which supply 28 permanent houses.

About 1,000 summer chalets in Jay-Wick obtain their water by this means, but these dwellings have only a nominal population at other times of the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

New Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The following small schemes, commenced in 1946, were completed in 1947:—

- (a) No. 4. Surface water outfall sewer,
for draining part of Holland-on-Sea: 170 yards of 15" - 21" sewer were laid during the year under review, and a reinforced concrete culvert and grit chamber constructed.
- (b) Bull Hill Housing Estate Sewering:
300 yards of 6" foul and 9" surface water sewers were laid to complete the sewerage of the estate.

The following new work was commenced:—

Northern Area Drainage Scheme.

This scheme will provide main drainage in the Northern Area of the District, in which the Burrsville Estate, Thorpe Road, London Road, etc., are situate. 500 properties in that area are at present drained to cesspools.

(1) CONTRACT NO. 1.

This deals with the construction of the Main Soil and Surface water sewers to drain the area as a whole.

The Soil sewer runs from the existing outfall at Valley Farm, along Pickers ditch to a point a quarter of a mile from Thorpe Road, where it branches up towards Gorse Lane. This sewer will drain some of the properties in Burrs Road, Gorse Lane and Meadow Close. The other properties will be sewered later under the Private Street Works Act 1892, when these main sewers have been laid.

During the year under review, 600 yards of 21" dia. Soil sewer with Manholes and incidental works were completed.

(2) CONTRACT NO. 2.

This involves an extension of the main soil sewer to a point in London Road near Everitt's Nurseries to take in the sewage from Little Clacton for the Tendring Rural District Council.

With regard to Sewage Disposal, no new work has been undertaken but the existing pumping machinery at Holland Haven is being overhauled in readiness for the working of the new Sedimentation Scheme, completed in 1941. This scheme is designed to eliminate any possibility of nuisance to the foreshore during the Summer Season through floating sewage or other foul matter.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of Infested Houses :

(a) Council Houses	...	...	Nil
(b) Other Houses	...	...	17

Number of Houses disinfested :

(a) Council Houses	...	...	Nil
(b) Other Houses	...	...	17

METHODS EMPLOYED :—

Stripping, of skirtings, etc., where necessary, spraying with insecticide, fumigation with sulphur and other special fumigators. Steam disinfection of bedding.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1947

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Sanitary Department during 1947 :—

Sanitary Administration.

Special Visits	...	...	...	...	...	3,249
Special Visits re. Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	12
Special Visits re. Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	678
Re-inspections of Premises	...	...	...	...	...	803
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	256
Piggery Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	26
Stable Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	12
Poultry Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	15
Inspections re. Animals	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouse (Non-power) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bakehouse (Power) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	35
Shops—Sanitary Accommodation—Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fish Friers' Premises Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	15
Hairdressers' Premises Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	6
Camping Ground Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	68
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cinemas Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	5
Licensed Victualler's Sanitary Accommodation Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Convenience Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	305
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	251
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	12
Letters to Owners re. Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	71
Improvements following Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	279
Improvements following Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	8
Improvements without Notices	...	...	...	...	...	214
Premises at which Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	413

The following were the principal Improvements obtained :—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
Eaves gutters repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rainwater downpipes provided or cleared	...	...	...	...	...	9
Brickwork repaired or repointed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Panes of glass fixed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Doorsteps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Handrail to staircase provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16
Wall panelling repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	27
Air bricks provided	...	...	...	...	...	18
D.P.C. to sleeper walls provided	...	...	...	...	...	28
Fireplaces repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
Kitchen ranges provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kitchen ranges repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flue repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hot water tanks fitted	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wash hand basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water services repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Main water laid on	...	...	...	...	...	2
Well abolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
Well cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Storage tanks provided	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sink provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink wastes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sink waste connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gulley dishing repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flush cisterns repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	71
W.C. basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	28
W.C. seats repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. screened	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pail closet abolished	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises redrained and connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspool abolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	47
Inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	...	...	17
Interceptor chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4

F.A.I. repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	13
Vent shafts repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	3
Stoppers provided to cleansing eyes	...	...	...	...	9
Cesspool overflow discontinued	...	...	...	...	1
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Permanent ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	3
Yards paved	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	7
Total improvements					501

Housing Act 1936.

Visits re permits for Timber (Flooring)	...	...	...	257
Visits re permits for Sanitary Fittings	...	...	...	949
No. of houses inspected and recorded	...	...	...	5
Inspections re permitted number	...	...	...	5
Inspections of Dwelling-Houses re Closing Orders	...	...	...	6

Infectious Diseases.

- 4 cases of Scarlet Fever investigated.
- 2 cases of suspected Diphtheria investigated.
- 1 case of Polio-encephalitis investigated.
- 2 cases of Polio-myelitis investigated.
- 1 case of suspected Polio-myelitis investigated.
- 1 case of suspected Scarlet Fever investigated.
- 5 Small-pox contacts investigated.
- 1 Poliomyelitis contact investigated.
- 1 Para-Typhoid contact investigated.
- 1 Diphtheria contact investigated.
- 5 Visits to premises in connection with Infectious Diseases.
- 48 Rooms, bedding, etc., disinfected.
- 43 lots of Bedding steam disinfected.
- 63 Library Books disinfected.
- 1 Ambulance disinfected.

Vermin, Moths, etc.

- 71 Rooms fumigated.
- 14 lots of Bedding steam disinfected.
- 2 Dirty Houses fumigated.

Milk and Dairies Orders.

Cowshed Inspections	...	...	...	...	32
Dairy Inspections	...	...	...	...	80

12 Samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were submitted for examination. Of these, 3 samples failed to comply with the prescribed conditions.

1 Sample of Accredited Milk submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination proved satisfactory.

4 Samples of Pasteurised Milk submitted during the year were satisfactory.

2 Samples of Ordinary Milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination as to the general cleanliness and presence, or otherwise, of B.Coli results, and proved satisfactory.

Water Analysis and Examination.

The undermentioned samples were taken :—

- 4 from Great Bentley Pumping Station.
- 27 from Town Supply.
- 5 from Wells.
- 4 from Bathing Pools.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.

- 455 Visits by Inspectors.
- 1507 Visits by Operators.
- 1537 Dead Rats picked up.

Food & Drugs Act 1938, Sec. 14.

Visits to Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	124
Samples of Ice Cream submitted to					
Bacteriologist for examination	...	...	...	...	56
5 were Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade I					
9 " " " " " "	"	"	"	"	II
12 " " " " " "	"	"	"	"	III
30 " " " " " "	"	"	"	"	IV

Meat and Food Inspection.

The following Visits were made during the year :—

Food Shops and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	230
Hawkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	24
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	48

The following were found to be unfit for human food :—

367	Tins of Milk
171	" " Beans
213	" " Fish
15	" " Steak
101	" " Peas
170	" " Meat
18	" " Soup
2	" " Carrots
4	" " Marmalade
16	" " Fruit
5	" " Tomatoes
14	" " Biscuits (202 lbs.)
7	" " Orange Juice
41	" " Vegetables
41	" " Meal and Vegetable

40	Tins of	Jam
4	" "	Dried Egg
1	" "	Pudding
1	" "	Bacon
16	" "	Beet
1	" "	Apples
1	" "	Potatoes
3	" "	Sausages
2	" "	Macaroni
3	" "	Pears
3	" "	Cheese
10	Jars of	Jam
28	" "	Pickles
2	" "	Mincemeat
1	" "	Vinegar
16½	Boxes of	Fish
4	" "	Peaches
58	Baskets of	Red Currants
22	ozs.	Chocolate
4½	lbs.	Cheese
8	Stone	Fresh Fish
6	dozen	Fish Cakes
271	Eggs	
40	lbs.	Semolena
1	lb.	Tea
15	lbs.	Oats
2	lbs.	Bran
15	lbs.	Sausages
1	Pigs Head	(T.B.)
33½	lbs.	Mutton
63	lbs.	Beef
7½	lbs.	Bacon
2	Pigs Mesentery	(T.B.)

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

Collection is made by rear loading mechanical vehicles.

Disposal is by incineration and controlled tipping.

Total net cost of Collection	...	...	...	£5,290	3	8
Total net cost of Disposal	...	...	...	£1,152	13	10
Income from Trade Refuse amounted to	...	...	...	£202	7	2
Income from sales of Salvaged Materials	...	...	...	£1,440	2	11
Income from sales of Waste Paper	...	...	...	£1,597	3	2
Refuse Collected by the Council	...	...	...	6,228	tons	
Refuse delivered from Butlin's Camp	...	...	...	119	"	
Total dealt with at Disposal Works	...	...	...	6,347	"	

FACTORIES ACT, 1937,

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors) :—

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	73	24	1		1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies						
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order 1938	2	111	95	2		2
(g) Others	3					3
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	4					4
Total ..		184	119	3	Nil	

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found :—

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	5	11	10		1		5
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	6						6
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	7						7
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	8						8
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ..	9						9

Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ..					
(a) insufficient ..	10	10	3	3	10
(b) unsuitable or defective ..	11	13	6		11
(c) Not separate for sexes	12	3	1	1	12
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work)	13	9	4	1	13
Total ..	60	46	24	6	60

OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111),

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)
Wearing apparel :				
Making, etc. ..	14	1	—	—
Cleaning and washing	15	—	—	—

Nature of Work (1)	Section 111			M/c line No. (9)
	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions (8)	
Wearing apparel :				
Making, etc. ..	—	—	—	14
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	15

SECTION D.

HOUSING

During 1947, 31 Houses were erected by private enterprise and Nil by the Council. 21 Prefabricated houses were erected.

Housing complaints have been dealt with as they have arisen. (See Sanitary Inspector's Report).

No Demolition Orders were made during the year.

2 Houses were demolished voluntarily.

Housing is the most urgent Social difficulty at the present time which Clacton shares with the rest of the Country.

There has been no appreciable improvement during the year. The Council have 86 houses in course of erection which may relieve the position to a certain extent.

Clacton is a comparatively modern town, and a great majority of the houses have been erected in recent times. Whilst building is essential, everything possible should be done to keep the condition of the older existing houses static by repairs and reconditioning until such times as the supply of houses actually exceeds the demand. Uninhabitable houses, of which there are a few in this district, are very difficult to deal with when it is impossible for the occupants to find other quarters.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION OF FOOD

Milk Production.

The register shows there are 8 Producers (1—Accredited, 4—Tuberculin Tested, and 3—Ordinary Milk), and 16 Retailers in the District.

With regard to work carried out under the Milk & Dairies Orders, see the Sanitary Inspector's Report—Section C.

Meat.

Routine slaughtering is now done outside the District. For particulars of meat and other foods inspected and condemned, see the Sanitary Inspector's Report—Section C.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Below is given in tabular form the number and particulars of Infectious Diseases notified in the Urban District during 1947 :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	1	2	—
Poliomyelitis ..	2	2	—
Polioencephalitis ..	1	1	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	11	—	—
Chicken-Pox	22	1	—
Measles	139	—	—
(Observation) ..	—	7	—
Total ..	182	13	—

Infantile Paralysis.

The widespread epidemic of Infantile Paralysis which occurred in this Country during the summer of 1947, caused anxiety amongst both residents and visitors.

False rumours were in circulation respecting the number of cases that occurred in Clacton. In actual fact, the two cases that proved to be Infantile Paralysis were sporadic in character and there was definitely no epidemic.

Owing to the exceptionally hot weather experienced during the holiday season, there were numerous cases of heat stroke amongst the visitors, particularly the children and early adolescence. Owing to the similarity of the symptoms in this condition and that of infantile paralysis, and in view of the widespread prevalence of Poliomyelitis, a few of the more suspicious cases were sent to hospital as a precautionary measure, which, there is little doubt, gave rise to the rumours referred to.

IMMUNISATION—DIPHTHERIA

During 1947, 201 children between one and five years, and 4 between five and fifteen years received the full course of inoculation. 10 Children received a secondary or reinforcing injection.

The number of children of 1 year of age in 1947 was 383. About 50 per cent. of these received treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Below is given in tabular form the number of new cases and the deaths from Tuberculosis during 1947 :—

				New Cases				Deaths.			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	..	..		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25	..	..		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	..	..		2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—45	..	..		2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55	..	..		1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
55—65	..	..		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards	..	..		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	..	..		8	2	—	1	4	3	—	—

New Cases 11

Deaths 7

The following figures give the number of cases on the Register at the end of 1947 :—

Respiratory Male	...	53	Non-Respiratory Male	...	14
“ Female	...	33	“ “ Female	...	16
		—			—
		86			30
		—			—
Total	...	116			